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DAVID DEAN O'KEEFE, KING OF YAP.

BY
BENJAMIN LINTON

HISTORY 300

DR. WARLICK

MARCH 1, 1983

This paper included appendix material (such as photocopies of letters, diary entries, photos, or legal documents) that were not digitized. Researchers are welcome to visit the Lane Library Special Collections division to read such appendix material on site.

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ABSTRACT

David Dean O'Keefe was born in Middletown, Ireland, where little is known of his younger years. He came to the United States in the 1860's. A seaman by trade, he sailed between Liverpool and Savannah on the ship William Gregory. In 1869 David was married to Catherine Masters, a native of St. Augustine, Florida, whose family was living in Savannah. After his marriage, O'Keefe began working on small vessels around the city. In 1871, in fear of killing a man, O'Keefe left Savannah on the Belvedere, which was heading for China. The ship was wrecked in a typhoon around the Caroline Islands. Fortunately, O'Keefe, the lone survivor, washed ashore on the island of Yap, a small island in the Caroline chain. It was on this tiny island that "King O'Keefe", as he is popularly referred to created his island kingdom and the acclaimed wealth that became a point of fantasy to Savannahians and a controversy to his family in 1901 after his mysterious disappearance.

David Dean O'Keefe, the seaman who left Savannah in fear of having murdered a man, and later became the recipient of wealth and fame on the island of Yap, has left a great deal of mystery behind. Most of this mystery developed over the years as the people of Savannah in the late Victorian and early Edwardian period made a legend of the man in his own time, and a very colorful one at that. It is my intention to dissipate the fog of mystery that surrounds this man and bring to light one of Savannah's most colorful citizens so that we may all better understand him.

David O'Keefe was born in Middletown, Ireland in 1843 and came to the United States in 1856 at the age of thirteen¹, probably as a result of the potato famine. Little is known about O'Keefe's early childhood, but we do know that between the years 1856 and 1865 O'Keefe was the master of the schooner William Gregory that plied between Nassau, its home port, Mantanzas, and Savannah.² The year 1866 was crucial in O'Keefe's life, for in the Savannah Daily Herald of February 12, 1866 appeared an article entitled "Murder at Darien, Ga." which according to the paper "occured on Thursday last in Darien. (February 8)."³

"It appears that a captain of a small smack at that place, sent one of his men to purchase some nails for him, and when the man came back one of the hands on the vessel asked him for some of them, which he gave him. He then went to the captain and handed him the balance, who asked him why he gave the nails to the man saying: 'You s-n of a b-h, why didn't you obey orders?' The man then said to the captain that 'he had stood this thing long enough, and if he didn't

like him he had better pay him off and let him go.' Some other words ensued when the captain struck the sailor. The sailor then turned around and gave him a severe thrashing. The captain then went aft, when the sailor remarked: 'I suppose you are going after one of your d-d pistols,' and went forward. The captain came out of his cabin with a revolver and attempted to fire twice, but the pistol failed to go off. The sailor then ran forward, but stumbled over something, when the captain aimed the third time and the pistol went off, the ball striking the man in the forehead.... The affair took place at the wharf at Millen's Mill. The captain was arrested... (and) is now in custody of the military authorities. We were unable to learn the names of the parties."⁴

The next day, February 13, 1866, a follow up article in the Savannah Daily Herald stated:

"Capt. W. Ross Postell who was present when the sad affair related in the Herald of yesterday occurred, and gave his testimony before the Colonel's inquest, 'The captain of the schooner Anna Sims had an altercation with one of the crew for not obeying orders. Blows were resorted to, and the captain being defeated went to his cabin. My advice to the seaman was to remain forward but he went aft, and was shot near the main mast, where the cook house stood, the ball entering his forehead.'"⁵

The Savannah Daily Herald eight days later reveals that :

"The steamer H.M. Cool, from Darien arrived at this port, having on board Captain O'Keefe, charged with the murder of William Geary.... He was in charge of a guard of United States soldiers and was delivered to Colonel Kimball, commanding this district,⁶ who yesterday turned him over to the civil authorities. He was accordingly brought before Justice Levi S. Hart, who after a preliminary examination, committed him to jail, to await the order of the authorities of McIntosh county, within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed."⁷

The Savannah Morning News of September 7, 1891 states that O'Keefe had "a long confinement in jail, was tried, and acquitted in the U.S. Court."⁸ As will be noted later, this event will play a major role in O'Keefe's leaving Savannah.

After the incident of the William Geary murder, the disposition of the Anna Sims becomes a mystery, just as his acquiring

it after serving on the William Gregory is a mystery. There is however, a letter from David D. O'Keefe to a Miss Mary Herrick dated July 5, 1867. In the letter, Miss. Herrick is trying to get O'Keefe to marry her sister Ellen. The unusual thing about the letter is that O'Keefe addresses the letter as coming from Venus Point, Georgia,⁹ and that he is the Chief Officer of the ship Consul.¹⁰ There is no record of O'Keefe being accepted aboard the Consul. He probably signed on board to get away from Savannah after the murder.

It would seem that O'Keefe intended to stay away from the bustling port city for a long time because in July, 1867, probably just before he boarded the Consul, O'Keefe signed a document stating that he was "a subject of Her Britannick Majesty" in the British Consulate Office in Savannah.¹¹ But leaving Savannah was not what fate had in store for our sea faring friend, for he fell in love with Catherine Masters. Obviously, the letter to Miss. Mary Herrick concerning her sister Ellen was a forgotten whim, for Catherine was the girl that David O'Keefe would eventually marry. Catherine Masters came to Savannah with her parents, Gabriel Masters of St. Augustine, Florida, and Theodosia Andrews of Columbus. In 1835, at the beginning of the Seminole Indian War, Mr. Masters "volunteered and served his country to the close of the struggle. At the occupation of St. Augustine by the federal troops during the late war he was taken with his family across the lines to the Confederate pickets and removed to this city in February 1863, since which time he made Savannah his home."¹² Mr. Masters was a cigar maker by

trade.¹³ Six years after the Masters' came to Savannah, and two years after David O'Keefe boarded the Consul, David and Catherine pronounced their nuptial vows on April 5, 1869 in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.¹⁴ The following year the new couple gave birth to a daughter, Louisa Velonica O'Keefe.¹⁵ The next year, 1871 would not be as happy as the first two, but David O'Keefe was unknowingly headed for a fate that most men dream about.

After David and Catherine were married, David Became the Captain of a small steamer, the Islander, that sailed near Savannah.¹⁶ On August 20, 1871¹⁷ "he had trouble with one of the deck hands and ran him into the river where he was drowned."¹⁸ "The captain of the Belvidere then at Savannah offered O'Keefe the berth of first officer of that vessel."¹⁹ It plied between Savannah and Liverpool about two trips each year. O'Keefe took the position as first officer on the Belvedere instantly so that he would be able to get out of town and not face the consequences of going to jail again. Thus leaving Catherine and the baby at 60 Taylor Street,²⁰ David O'Keefe set sail for Liverpool on the Belvedere.

O'Keefe's arrival on the island of Yap is one of considerable question as there are three different stories. The Savannah Morning News of September 7, 1891 states: "From Liverpool he shipped to the East Indies and from there to Hong Kong. He had saved a little money by this time and began a small fruit and lumber business between the Pacific Islands and Hong Kong."²¹ However, a Father Mitchell in a letter to Walter C. Hartridge says that "O'Keefe jumped ship at Yap on his way from San Francisco to Yokohama. Natives said if he'd marry their princess they'd make him king."²²

Other stories in an attempt to romanticise the story suggest that O'Keefe was shipwrecked and was the lone survivor washing up on the island of Yap. The most probable landing on Yap that I can think of would be a combination of the above tales in that O'Keefe jumped ship in Hong Kong and then began his business on the island of Yap, since there is no account of the Belvedere being wrecked. The island of Yap is a small island in the Caroline Island chain between the Philippines and Hong Kong (see map in the appendix). On this island, O'Keefe became friendly with the natives and began creating a trade of copra,²³ incorporating the natives in his trade with Hong Kong. "'O'Keefe was the biggest trader in the Carolines and in this way got to be called King,' said Mr. Hartridge. 'Of course there is no kingdom or anything of that sort, and he did not govern the natives, who are under the German rule. He was an exporter of copra and in this way amassed his fortune.'"²⁴ After his trade became lucrative, O'Keefe sent money to his wife Catherine and tried to convince her to bring the baby and herself to live on the island with him but she would not have any part of it. "Regularly, twice a year, he sent remittances for their support and keeps up a correspondence with them."²⁵ Not much information is heard from David O'Keefe while he is on the island, except from the yearly remittances that he sends for his wife and daughter. There was however, in May of 1892 "anticipation in Savannah that David O'Keefe might return to Savannah in July."²⁶ Again, this was probably a rumor started in the city, or maybe, just maybe, O'Keefe did attempt to come to Savannah. The reason as to why he did not make it is known only to himself. Nothing was heard of "King O'Keefe"

after this until until December 1901 when his wife, Catherine "received a letter from Joseph Michaels, Capt. O'Keefe's private secretary at Yap notifying her of the probable death of her husband.... The letter from Secretary Michaels to Mrs. O'Keefe says that her husband left Hong Kong May 10 last for Yap, but never reached there. Since then nothing has been heard of him, of his vessel or of his crew, and secretary Michaels is convinced that the vessel was lost with all on board."²⁷ Later in February, the Savannah Morning News ran the following story:

"In May 1901, king O'Keefe sailed form Hong Kong in his own ship, bound for his possessions in the Carolines. A Chinese typhoon swept the coast about the same time and nothing more has been heard of O'Keefe, his vessel, or the members of his crew.... Pieces of wreckage, supposed to be that of his ship were picked up on the Chinese coast weeks afterward."²⁸

Upon learning of her husband's death, " Mrs. O'Keefe engaged the firm of O'Connor, O'Byrne and Hartridge to represent her in her claim upon her late husband's estate upon Yap."²⁹ It is here in the settlement of O'Keefes estate, that information is found of some of O'Keefes life between 1871 and 1900.

Most of the information about O'Keefe in these years comes through Walter C. Hartridge, who was the attorney that was hired to settle to O'Keefe estate. The Savannah Morning News reports on January 3, 1903 the "the first steps towards ascertaining the value of the possessions of David O'Keefe of Savannah... are being taken. Walter C. Hartridge Esq., left yesterday morning for Washington, D.C. to secure certain papers before departing for the former Savannahian's kingdom in the South sea. ...Katherine (sic) O'Keefe applied in the Court of Ordinary for temporary and permanent

letters of administration on the estate of King O'Keefe.... (see appendix)." ³⁰ Later in February, Mr. Hartridge set sail from San Francisco where he expects to land in Hong Kong on May 14. The article also states that there is a will of David O'Keefe's that will play a major role in the settling of his estate. It also states that the document will not be opened until May of 1903. ³¹ On March 26, 1903, the Savannah Morning News states that "Mr. Hartridge is having problems getting to the island." The problem resulted from the fact that there were no ships that had a regular route from Hong Kong to another port via the isle of Yap. Mr. Hartridge then became dependent of the United States to take him to the island. "He cabled his partner O'Connor for help. O'Connor went to Senator Clay and Senator Clay to the Navy Department. On March 30, the Navy's Bureau of Navigation cabled Rear Admiral Robert Evans, commanding the U.S. Far Eastern Fleet in Hong Kong:

HARTRIDGE LAWYER FROM GEORGIA NOW IN HONG KONG WILL ASK
YOU TRANSPORTATION TO YAP ISLAND SEND HIM FROM MANILA BY
YORKTOWN OR PRINCETON VESSEL NOT REMAIN AT YAP.

The following day Evans replied:

JUSTIN SAILS FROM GUAM NEXT WEEK CAN LAND HARTRIDGE YAP
ANSWER.

The answer came immediately:

JUSTIN LAND HARTRIDGE YAP.

The Justin was a collier under contract by the Navy" ³² (According to the New York Times of April 9, 1903, the Justin left for Yap April 8, 1903.)

After arriving on the island, Mr. Hartridge learned that O'Keefe had raised a family with the natives and built a small house "palace" in Terrance. "Mr. Hartridge failed to see the "queen" of Yap.

O'Keefe, after he had been on the island for a time, took unto himself a wife. ...by whom he had four daughters and three sons.³³ Two of three sons it is supposed went down with their father of the trip from Hong Kong."³⁴ According to Hartridge, O'Keefe's residence was not a palace but "a two story building"³⁵ at Terang, a little island in the bay."³⁶ Within the house, "he had a well stocked library which is still in his fine home. ...There are all the standard volumes and much of the current literature of the 'kings' days. He liked the novels of American writers, and there were several books printed five or six years ago on his shelf."³⁷ Apparently, O'Keefe organized some of the natives into an "army" for he had an "army of twelve naked savages, commanded by a man fully clothed with a uniform and authority to see that his bidding was done."³⁹ It is also known that other people visited the island, because F. W. Christian in his book, The Caroline Islands: Travel in the sea of the Little Lands (London: Methuen and Company 1899.) mentions coming into contact with O'Keefe, his native wife and visiting the house.⁴⁰ It is obvious that David O'Keefe between 1871 and 1900 was very active in the South Seas of the Pacific.

Finally, the awaited day of the opening and execution of O'Keefe's will came about. It was through its announcement that the man from Savannah had remarried on the island. To an even greater surprise, Catherine O'Keefe was not mentioned in the will, but her daughter, Lula was.

"King David O'Keefe left an estate valued at \$500.000 to his daughter in this city, Mrs. Lula Butler⁴¹ and his illegitimate children in the Far East. The estate in the Carolines is valued at \$250.000 and the holdings in Hong

Kong are worth the same amount. Mrs. O'Keefe however, is not shut out in this property, even though she is not mentioned in the will. Under the English law she is entitled to her dower right, which is one-third of the value of the real estate during her life."⁴²

However, there was a slight problem with the terms of the will, in that Yap was under German law. "Under German law a testor cannot disinherit his legal heirs to more than fifty percent of his estate...."⁴³ As has been expected, the English courts declared that one-half of the estate, due to German law in the final settlement of O'Keefe's will. However, the activities on the island of Yap were not yet over for

"Mr. Hartridge... negotiated a contract in 1904 with the Hamburg Trading Company whereby that company leased the Yap property from O'Keefe's daughter, Mrs. Leander (sic) Lula Butler, for \$10,000 a year for fifty years. This contract was fulfilled until 1915. Thereafter only occasional payments were made until the last payment of \$3,000.00 was made in 1936. Japan had acquired Yap as a mandate following World War I, and by 1936 the Japanese were fortifying it in preparation for World War II."⁴⁵

However, life still carries on in its traditional way on the island even to this very day, as Yap Governor John a Mangefel is shown sitting in traditional dress waiting to be sworn into his second term of office.⁴⁶ Like his island, the life of David O'Keefe was thought to be carrying on at one time too in 1904 by a Captain W. M. McKelvey of the United States Marine Corps, who stated:

"That while he was stationed at Guam between October 1901 and March 1902, a schooner on its way from Yap to Hong Kong put in and asked permission to bury the body of a man said to be O'Keefe of Yap.... Captain McKelvey did not charge his memory with the burial and it is not positive about the date, but he is certain that he was told that the body was that of King O'Keefe of Yap. Captain McKelvey was stationed on a group of islands about thirty-miles from Yap at the time of the burial of the man supposed to have been O'Keefe. When the schooner stopped and asked permission to bury the body, Captain McKelvey sent a surgeon on board

to investigate the case. The burial then took place on shore, and had probably heard his name from the man himself before he died. As near as I could get it, the schooner had picked up the man from a wreck, where he had nearly perished from starvation. Soon after being rescued his condition grew worse and he soon passed away."⁴⁷

So it seems that for a brief instant in 1904 David Dean O'Keefe may still have been alive. But alas, nothing was ever heard from the rover and he went into the annals of Savannah's history as a clouded legend.

Catherine Masters O'Keefe went to live with her daughter Lula Butler at 549 East Broughton Street and it was there on January 3, 1928 that she died at the age of 87.⁴⁸ She was buried the same day in Cathedral Cemetery.⁴⁹ Her daughter, Lula continued to live with her husband Frank Butler and their children at 549 East Broughton Street until May 12, 1930 when she died at 60 years of age in a local hospital after a short illness. She was survived by her husband Fran B. Butler, four sons, Frank D., Charles E., and Joseph E. of Savannah, and Leon J. Butler of Atlanta. She also had three daughters, Mrs. Angela Wells, Mrs. Frank B. Merritt of Savannah and Mrs. L. A. Hainsworth of Charleston, South Carolina.⁵⁰ On February 23, 1983, I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Charles E. Butler Jr. of Savannah, the great-grandson of David Dean O'Keefe. Mr. Butler suggested that I speak with his daughter, Mrs. Keith Gregory of Richmond Hill. Mrs. Gregory was most helpful, in that she said "That the natives called O'Keefe 'Rau-paumawn' which means red man as he had red hair."⁵¹

The citizens of Savannah in the Victorian Age were not the only ones to place a high air of mystic around the seaman of Savannah, for in 1950, a book entitled "His Majesty O'Keefe" by Lawrence

Klingman and Gerald Green was published today by Scribner's in New York city."⁵² Then on January 16, 1954 the Savannah Evening Press ran a cartoon and the movie ad of "His Majesty O'Keefe", to premiere in Savannah, starring Burt Lancaster and Joan Rice.⁵³ But the people of Savannah also paid tribute to O'Keefe because two days before, at the Sailor's Burial Ground in Laurel Grove Cemetery, the Propellar Club of Savannah planted a magnolia tree in honor of the sailor who left Savannah in 1871.⁵⁴

David Dean O'Keefe, the man who left Savannah to become a legend is now a memory, a book and a movie. In writing this history of "His Majesty", I hope that I have revealed some of the clandestine information that surrounded the sailor that two generations turned into a legend. I think it is important also to note that the natives of Yap, according to the book His Majesty O'Keefe, feel that O'Keefe "Discovered another island, pristine and flourishing, where he started all over again and he founded a dynasty which he rules to this day."⁵⁵ So even the natives of Yap developed the man of misfortune and luck into a "legend" There are still areas of this man's life that I would like to research in that there was a mention of stone money that I feel would give a good lead into revealing more about the life of O'Keefe. I would also like to question in more detail the book His Majesty O'Keefe. This "biography" seems to be romanticized but at the same time is a wealth of information. The problem, however, is separating fact from fiction. It would also be nice to trace the original sources used by the authors for that too would aid in lifting the mystery on David O'Keefe's life. In all sincerity, I hope that, in a sense, the life of David O'Keefe does remain a

legend and that this all too brief exposure allows the reader to understand his life a little more and add a richer flavor to the history of Savannah.

ENDNOTES

¹This is shown by O'Keefes declaration as a British subject in Savannah July 1, 1867. Great Britain Foreign Office British Consulate, Savannah, Georgia. Keith Read Collection, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²Ship Passenger List, Savannah, Georgia, 1820-1868. Compiled by Virginia Smith Wood, National Geneological Society Quarterly, LIV, 2 (1966). Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

³"Murder at Darien", Savannah Daily Herald, February 12, 1866 p. 2, c. 2. Transcribed, Walter C Hartridge Collection (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁴Ibid.

⁵"The Killing of the Seaman on board the Anna Sims at Darien." Savannah Daily Herald, February 13, 1866. p. 2, c. 2. Transcribed, Walter C Hartridge Collection (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁶Colonel Kimball and the U.S. soldiers were part of the military governors staff that was placed in Savannah after the city surrendered to William T. Sherman in December 1864. The military government remained in Savannah until 1872.

⁷"The Darien Murder" Savannah Daily Herald. February 21, 1866 p.3, c.2. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁸The book His Majesty O'Keefe by Lawrence Klingman and Gerald Green, Charles Scribner's Son's, New York 1950 states that O'Keefe was in jail for eight months. I checked with the U.S. District Court in Savannah, and their records of O'Keefe's trial are in the Federal Archives Record Center, East Point, Georgia. As of this date, I have not heard from them.

⁹Venus Point is just a few miles west of Fort Pulaski on the north channel of the Savannah River. It was a frequent stopping point for ships entering and leaving the Savannah harbour.

¹⁰Letter, David O'Keefe to Mary Herrick July 5, 1867. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹¹Great Britain Foreign Office British Consulate, Savannah, Georgia. Keith Read Collection, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹²"Death of an Old Citizen." Savannah Morning News February 16, 1890, p.8, c.3. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹³St. Augustine Evening Record February 12, 1903 Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁴1869 Aprilis die 5 conjunxi in matrimonium factis debitis publicaticonibus nullo impedimento detcto David O'Keefe et Catherine Masters coram Alfred Blois et Theodosia Masters. Father Tanquery. Cathedral of St. John the Baptist Marriages No. 1. January 1839-July 1871, 1890 to October 1896. Rectory Office Cathedral of St. the Baptist, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁵"Louis O. Butler Obituary." Savannah Morning News. May 13, 1930. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁶New York Daily Tribune. April 19, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁷Savannah Morning News. Date unknown. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁸Savannah Morning News. September 7, 1891. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

¹⁹New York Daily Tribune. April 19, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁰Alex Abrams and Company. Directory of the City of Savannah for 1870. (Savannah: J. H. Estill, Publisher and Printer), 1870. page 136.

²¹Savannah Morning News. September 7, 1891. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²²Letter, "Father Mitchell to Walter C. Hartridge": Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²³Copra is dried coconut meat from which the oil is extracted for soap and other cosmetics.

²⁴(a.) Savannah Morning News. October 8, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia. (b). After the Spanish American War in 1898, Germany aquired Yap and the other islands of the Caroline Group from Spain. Biography File above.

²⁵Savannah Morning News. September 7, 1891. p.8, c.1. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁶Savannah Morning News. May 16, 1892. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁷Savannah Morning News. December 7, 1901. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁸Savannah Morning News. February 8, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

²⁹Bibliography File, O'Keefe, David D. Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

³⁰Savannah Morning News. January 23, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

³¹Savannah Morning News. February 8, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia. (b). The O'Keefe will was written on the 20th of January 1890, with a codical dated 27th July 1895. (see appendix).

³²Lawrence Klingman and Gerald Green. His Majesty O'Keefe. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.) 1950. pages 347-348.

³³See in the appendix of what is beleived to be the only surviving pictures of O'Keefe's native family and himself, taken from a newspaper supplement of the W.R. Hearst News Paper Corporation. Copyright 1903. "Stranger than Curusoe": The copper plates were destroyed many years ago.

³⁴"The Queen is Known as 'Dolly Boy'" New York Daily Tribune. October 10, 1903. sec.II, p.1, c.3. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

³⁵There is a brick made of coral form David O'Keefe's "palace" on display at the Georgia Historical Society. It may be viewed during regular business hours.

36 Savannah Morning News. October 8, 1903. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

37 "The Queen is known as 'Dolly Boy'" New York Daily Tribune. October 10. 1903. sec.II, p.1, c.3. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

38 A picture of the army is in the appendix taken from the newspaper supplement of the W. R. Newspaper Corporation, copyright 1903.

39 "The Queen is known as 'Dolly boy' " New York Daily Tribune. October 10, 1903. sec. II. p.1, c.3. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued). Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

40 Transcriptions are in the Walter C. Hartridge collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

41 Lula Velonica O'Keefe married Frank Bl Butler on January 30, 1895 at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. Record of Marriage Licenses K. Chatham County pg.94. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

42 Savannah Morning News. June 11, 1903, p.12, c.1. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

43 This means, that Catherine O'Keefe under German law will get at least 250,000 dollars from her husband's estate.

44 Savannah Morning News. July 24, 1904, Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

45 Biography File O'Keefe, David D. Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

46 "Taking Office" Savannah Evening Press. January 20, 1983. Note the wrist watch and folding chairs in the picture in the appendix.

47 "Mystery" Savannah Morning News. June 1, 1904. Transcribed. Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

48 "Obituary, Catherine O'Keefe" Savannah Morning News. January 3, 1928. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁴⁹W.P.A. Project No. 665-34-3-218, Catholic Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia 1853-1938. vol. 1. Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia

⁵⁰"Obituary, Mrs. Lula V. Butler", Savannah Morning News, May 13, 1930. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁵¹Mrs. Keith Gregory, interview held February 1983 telephonically.

⁵²"Colorful Story on King O'Keefe Published Today" Savannah Morning News. Biography File, O'Keefe, David D. Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁵³Both the cartoon and the movie ad are in the appendix. From the Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued) Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁵⁴Savannah Evening Press. January 12, 1954. Biography File O'Keefe, David D. Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

⁵⁵Lawrence Klingman and Gerald Green, His Majesty O'Keefe. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1950). p.354.

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- Savannah, Georgia, Georgia Historical Society. Biography File, O'Keefe,
David D.
- Savannah, Georgia. Georgia Historical Society. Keith Read Collection.
- Savannah, Georgia. Georgia Historical Society. Walter C. Hartridge
Collection, (uncatalogued).

APPENDIX

1. Map of the Caroline Island Chain, and the island of Yap. Frontspiece to Larwence Klingman and Gerald Green His Majesty O'Keefe (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1950.).
2. Letter to Miss Mary Herrick from David Dean O'Keefe July 5, 1867. Transcribed, Walter C. Hartridge Collection (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.
3. British Consulate, Savannah, Georgia. Keith Read Collection, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.
4. David Dean O'Keefe's will, codicils, and notorization. Walter C. Hartridge Collection (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.
5. Temporary and Permenant Letters of Administration for the O'Keefe Estate, signed by Catherine O'Keefe. Court of Ordinary (Probate Court) of Chatham County, Savannah, Georgia.
6. Photographs of O'Keefe and his family of the island of Yap and O'Keefe's "army". "Stranger Than Curusoe" supplement of the W. R. Hearst News Paper Corporation, copyright 1903.
7. "Taking Office" Savannah Evening Press. January 20, 1983.
8. Cartoon and Movie Advertisement from the Savannah Evening Press. January 16, 1954. Walter C. Hartridge Collection, (uncatalogued), Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.